WINNSBORO. S. C., WEDNESDAY. MAY 17, 1899.

D M Braher.

commandant, W G A Paton; Maxey

Gen E Capers, commandant, the Rev

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The various State organizations were

epresented, and were in command of

First South Carolina: Gen C I Walk-

Second Virginia: Gen Bratton.

Maryland Division: Gen Tripp.

Mississopi: Gen Campbell.

Alabama: Gen Fred Ferguson.

Florina; Gen E McLaw.

Louisiana Gen. Tunnard

Georgia: en Evans.

Kentucky Division: Gen Poyntz.

West Viginia Division: Gen White.

Army Tennessee: Gen Lee com-

Tennessee Gen George W Gordon,

Trans-Misissippi, Gen Cabell com-

Gen Poll commanding Texas divis-

ion; Gen D Fields, commanding

brigade an adjutant general, with Mr

Texas, en Polly. Arkansa Gen John J Hornor.

Indian erritory, Gen Coleman.

The Gergia camps were largely re-

presented nd were under command of

Gen C A wans, who was accompanied

Col Job A Miller, adjutant general and chief of staff; Col J O Waddell,

quartermater general; Col C M Wheat-

assistat inspector general; Lieut

large delegtion from the camps of the

SGS OF VETERANS.

enel, adjutant general. Aides A. T.

Smythe, Jr. E. L. Wells, Jr., L. C.

The South Carolina Division was un-

The other States were in command of

der command of Gen. Bonham, and he

the following officers: Louisiana, Gen.

W. H. McLellan; Mississippi, Gen.

quitt; Florida, Gen. J. R. Matthews,

acting; Virginia, Gen. W. A. Jacobs;

Just belind the camps came the Vet-

erans bearing the sacred battle flags of

The Washington Artillery carried its

old gun. The company was under the

its gun, which is said to be the first of

FAIOUS FLAGS IN LINE.

on Marioi square, while the graves of

The gutwas used in firing the salute,

At the ead of the column of color

bearers rod Gen McCrady, accompanied

by Mr P 1 Hayne and Capt Rutledge.

The Irish Volunteers and the Richland

Volunteer furnished the escort for the

sacred rek of the 1st South Carolina

Messrs. McCrady and Kelley. There

Then cale the colors of Hart's Bat-

tery, which were carried by Mr. Louis

Then care Capt Bird, with the flag

ter, of which an account has just ap-

Then thecolors of Col Stringfellow's

account was printed a day or two ago.

peared in Tle New and Courier.

69th North Carolina regiment.

of Camp Hampton, of Columbia.

its kind inthe country.

in Magnola Cemetery.

was accompanied by his staff.

The Sor of Veterans were under

Missout Gen McCullogh.

Oklahon, Gen Casier.

the camps would be useless.

the following officers:

Rossett.

manding.

M Conneley.

by his stat

Smythe, Jr.

THE REUNION.

Soldiers of the South Gathered to Charleston's Loving Arms.

THEY HAD A GRAND TIME.

Thirty Thousand Strangers Within Her Cates Last Week But All were at Home in the Cradle of Seces-

Almost the first official act of the ninth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was an attempt by Gen. Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi to secure an indorsement of President McKinley's suggestion made in his rethe committee on resolutions in spite of a rather general sentiment to put it through with enthusiasm. The motion to refer originated with Dr. J. William Jones of Virginia.

The business sessions of the reunion was called to order Wednesday morning by Gen. C. I. Walker, commanding the South Carolina division, in the handsome auditorium erected for the eccasion by the city of Charleston. Its enormous floor space was crowded and thousands were unable to gain admittance to the building. When Gen. John B. Gordon, the commander-inchief, appeared upon the stage he was greeted with thunders of applause. The band struck up Dixie, and the veterans cheered and cheered again. In calling the assemblage to order Gen. Walker spoke of Charleston's invitation to the veterans to meet at the birthplace of secession, and said the gavel he was using was that with which in 1860 had been used to call to order the secession convention. The chairs used by the officers Wednesday and the table of the presiding officer were the same as used on that memorable occasion.

When Gen. Gordon was escorted to the front of the stage his appearance was the signal for a storm of applause. Cheers and shi mander-in-chief mingled with the crash of the band, and hats, handkerchiefs and flags were waved frantically. When order was finally secured the old Confederate chieftain was presented by Gen. Walker, and delivered an eloquent address. He spoke with all the vigor, eloquence and grace which has won for him a national reputation as an orator.

mittee, My Fellow Countrymen of South Carolina: The flood of emotions which stirs the sensibilities of these veterans today is their loving answer to your gracious greeting. These emotions will speak to you in language far more impressive and eloquent than any words that I could utter. The ringing shouts from these thousands of Confederate throats are veritable echoes of the inspiring resolutions of welcome unanimously adopted by your general assembly. While those resolutions have cheered and thrilled every southern soldier's heart, they were not needed to tell us of the reception that awaited us in South Carolina. Her whole history and that of her commercial capital were the promise and guarantee of this magnificent reality. For more than two hundred years, made memorable by heroic struggles in war and brilliant achievement in peace, the names of South Carolina and of Charleston have been the synonyms of hospitality, of chivalry, and of valor.

"What else could be expected of people in whose veins are commingled the blood of the proud English Cavaliers? the blood of those devoted and resolute men, who protested against the immoralities and grinding exactions of the Stuarts; the blood of the stalwart Dissenters and of the heroic Highlanders of Scotland and of the sturdy democratic Presbyterians of Ireland; the blood of those defenders of freedom who came to your shores from the mountain battlements, of Switzerland and lastly, but no less pure and sacred, the blood of the high-souled Hugenots of France, whose martyrs, by a glorious fidelity, even unto death, have made sweeter and richer the record of human devotion to conscience and liberty.

"No resolutions, I repeat, by which this great commonwealth extends its "loving welcome" were needed to assure these remnants of the south's immortal armies that the 'freedom of the | pacity. State' was theirs, and that every heart within her borders was a soldier's shrine. We had but to remember that South Carolina was the nursery of heroes, as well as of statesmen and of ra triots-that no one State, except that she be endowed with an almost bound less affluence of greatness, could in one century have given to the cause of liberty and the republic such a splendid galaxy as South Carolina presents in her Rutledge; her Sumter, her Moultrie, her Middleton, and her Marion; in her Butler, her Pinckney, and her Pickens; in her McDuffie and her Calhoun; in her Hamilton, her Hayne, and her beloved Hampton.

"If we turn from this incomplete array of her noble sons to the contemplation of the scars upon her bosom received in her battles for American freedom at Cowpens, at Camden, and Charleston; at Eutaw Springs, Fort Moultrie and King's Mountain, while her "Swamp Fox," with his ragged brigade, roasted their rations of sweet potatoes in her forests at night, and by their sudden sallies, now from the mountains and now from the marshes, amazed and bewildered the British invaders; if we add to this survey of her past the recnation of her soil to the general govern- Dixie in the convention hall before the ord of her princely liberality in the doment, we shall gain a still better conception of the lofty characteristics and unchallenged patriotism of her people.

"To me, personally, whose associations with South Carolinians through the Civil war and the still more galling period of reconstruction and rehabilitation, gave a clearer insight into their motives and future aims, it is a proud stand in your presence as the represendings of the God of Lee, Jackson and tatives of these battle-bruised veterans Davis. The prayer was beautiful in and tell this people how fully we re- wording and sentiment.

cognize their worth and how gratefully we acknowledge our indebtedness to

"I should esteem it a still higher honor to stand here today as the herald of both the host and guests in proclaiming a message of good will to all our countrymen and to send the fraternal greeting of this people, of all Confederates, and of their children to all patriots of all sections; to unite with our American brethren of every State in ascribing to the guiding hand of God the unparaleled victories of American arms in the late war on land and sea; and lastly by the memory of the fathers, whose spirits live in their sons, to pledge the south's unfailing support to every worthy cause for strengthening the bonds of Ameriean unity and thus accelerating the onward march of the republic in its be-

nign mission to humanity."

After the applause had subsided Gen. Gordon led Mrs. Stonewall Jackson to the front of the stage, and she was enthusiastically applanded. As he presented Mrs. Jackson and

in the first lull, Gen. Gordon said: "I cent Atlanta speech that the care of the graves of Confederate dead should be in an instant he added, "no. I will do undertaken by the Federal government.
Action on the resolution, however, was frustrated by a motion to refer it to said he was going to do, which met the hearty approval of the vast throug.

It was at this stage Gen. Lee presented his resolution. It was decided without further discussion that the resolution be referred to the committee on

Gen. Gordon presented Miss Kate Currie, of Dallas, Tex., Miss Laura Lawendon, of New Orleans, Mrs. Kirby Smith and other ladies whose husbands or fathers were Confederate leaders. In response to the repeated demands of the audience he also presented Mrs. Gordon, who was greeted with an outburst of applause. The session then

VETERANS ON PARADE. The parade of the veterans occurred Wednesday afternoon, and they marched through a dense crowd of cheering people. Led by Gens Gordon and Wade Hampton, a long line of the grizzled men who had followed these leaders and the other captains of the Confederate armies through four years of hardship and battle, marched sturdily under the blazing southern sun to the inspiring strains of "Dixie," of the "Bonnie Blue Flag" and the irrelevant but irrepressible, "There will be a hot brave old Hampton, and so it was for time in the old town tonight." At in Stephen D Lee and Gen. Cabell and all tervals along the line the fluttering of of the glorious heroes. a war-worn and shot-torn battle flag From beginning to end the parade called forth cheers, while many heads was an interesting spectacle to those dead cause gleamed over some organizato the South. Here and there a camp appeared in the grey jeans uniform, black old patters, and all the war paraphernalia of the "sixty-one."

Here again Hampton and Gordon step and rode almost the entire route with bared heads. The absence of Gen. Wheeler in the line was a source of considerable disappointment. reached the city early Wednesday, but did not participate in the parade.

GEN. HAMPTON LED THE MEN. Including the kindred organizations and distinguished guests and committees there were probably 5,000 persons in the line, probably 3,000 of them veterans. The parade was led by Gen. C. I. Walker and staff, followed by the escort composed of the local military companies, cadets and the naval reserves. his staff followed by a long line of carriages containing the sponsors and Mississippi army in command of Gen. Cabell. The Sons of Confederate Vet-

erans brought up the rear. The State divisions were in command of the following officers: South Carolina, Gen. C. I. Walker; Virginia, Gen. Brander; West Virginia, General uniforms together with the general white; Maryland, Gen. Tripp; Mississippi, Gen. Campbell; Florida, Gen. the young as well as the old. Law; Alabama, Gen. Ferguson; Georgia, Gen. Evans; Louisiana, Gen. Tunnard; Texas, Gen. Polley; Arkansas, Gen. Horner; Indian Territory, Gen. Coleman; Missouri, Gen. McCollough; Oklahoma, Gen. Caster; North Carolina, Gen. DeRossett; Tennessee, Gen.

George W. Guder. The parade was dismissed at the auditorium, where the memorial day exercises were held. That being South Carolina memorial day the occasion was one of double significance. The ceremonies were very impressive and the auditorium was again filled to its ca-

The memorial address was delivered by Adjt. Gen. Moorman, who spoke eloquently of the hero dead of the South

and paid high tribute to its women. Chaplain Jones, in his opening prayer, made indirect allusion to the Lee resolutions by expressing the hope that the women of the south would keep up the noble work of caring for the graves of the Southern dead and that no one would take from them that

sacred privilege. As a matter of course South Carolina figured prominently in the deliberations of the Sons of Veterans. For two years the commander in-chief has been a South Carolinian, Mr. Robert A. Smyth, of Charleston, who has built up the order wonderfully and whose administration has been so acceptable. In addition South Carolina has the largest number of camps in the federation, a fact due largely to the efforts of the State commander, M. L. Bonham, of Anderson. Of the 140 camps enrolled 50 are in this State and most of them

were fully represented. Beautiful badges were almost as numerous as the lovely women and the Sons in every way displayed their enthusiasm

and interest in the work. When a Negro brass band struck up stood on the chairs and yelled only as Southorn men can yell, the cheering being led by R. C. Lee, Jr., son of W. H. F. Lee, and Gen. M. L. Bonham, who were on the platform. Dixie was followed by "Maryland, My Maryland,"

which did not decrease the cheering. In The evening prayer by Rev. John Lake, of Edgefield, invoked the bless-

THE OLD VETERANS

They Marched Once More Under Their Old Flags.

THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Officers and Men Were Cheered to the Echo by the Tens of Thousands of Spectators.

The Veterans of the sixties marched through the streets of Charleston Wednesday afternoon, triumphant in peace, under the same colors they defended with their lives when old Fort Sumter boomed and swept the sea with shot and shell. And the parade was indeed the feature of the Reunion, for no speeches however patriotic, can stir and thrill as does the proud step of the soldier and the throbbing, moving line of men, and the beat of the drum corps and the bugle's blast.

As division after division, and company after company, passed in review hats were waved with patriotic frenzy and cheers came from the thousands who had patiently awaited for the line to pass. Youth and old age, in one conglomerated mass, mingled their shouts and did not fail to applaud the appearance of even the most humble private in the ranks. Gen. Gordon shared the applause with his standard bearers and the white haired drummer received a hero's fame.

The parade was one of the longest ever given by the Veterans since they began holding their Reunions. Frequently it has been the case that the weather has interrupted the parade, but a more auspicious day than Wednesday could not have been possible. The column formed at Meeting and Broad streets, and moved forward at 4.25 o'clock. Gen. Gordon sat erect upon a magnificent horse, and was accompanied by his full staff mounted. On every side he was accorded enthusiastic ovations, and his time and attention were wholly consumed in acknowledging the shouting and applause; so it was for

were bared as the fraved emblems of a | who witnessed it. Old soldiers, worn and weary by weight of years, many tion whose name is a household word burdened by poverty, held their heads erect Wednesday, and followed their leaders as they did more than thirty slouch hats and carrying muskets of the years ago. A blind drummer kept step to his tattoo, playing the same drum he carried through the war. An aged Veteran sounded sweet and soft his old brass bugle, whose notes had urged his

says, he never learned to sound retreat. Magnificent beyond expression was the moving, waving column, as the aged and infirm and maimed hobbled over the Belgian blocks, waving their hats to the crowd, and cheering the names of Gordon and Hampton and Lee and Cabell in particular.

The crowd was almost exhausted from cheering when the tattered and torn battle flags appeared, and there was a moment's silence—the calm before the storm-theu a mighty shout went up from many thousand throats. Then came Gen. Gordon and The color bearers waived their flags and lifted their hats in reverence to the banners which they had followed all maids of honor of the various camps. | but to death. Gen Wade Hampton was The veterans were led by Gen. Wade the centre of all, and he was compelled Hampton, at the head of the Army of Northern Virginia, and preceded by 21 impossible to lift it to the thousands of battle flags with their escorts. The ladies who waved their handkerchiefs army of Tenuessee followed, led by and clapped their hands, and so as one The ladies who waved their handkerchiefs Gen. Stephen D. Lee and was followed after the other of the generals were reby the camps representing the trans- cognized cheer after cheer went up from the great throng, which lined Meeting street and Marion square and the entire line of march, almost to the very doors of the Auditorium. The scene was one to be seen only once in a lifetime and the old Confederate gray

How many were in the line of parade it would be difficult to say, but there were thousands, estimated all the way from three to five thousand and the length of the line was fully a mile or

more. MOBLIZING THE VETERANS. It took considerable engineering to get the line into good shape. Under the orders promulgated the various States mobilized their Veterans as follows:

First South Carolina Divison-Right resting on St Michael's alley. facing west. Virginia Division-Right Second resting on Water street, facing west. Third North Carolina Division-

Right resting half-way between Water street and the Battery, facing west. Fourth Maryland Division-On the Battery, right resting on Meeting street facing south.

Fifth Kentucky Division-On the Battery, right resting on Churh street, facing south. Sixth West Virginia Division-On the Battery, right resting corner South

and East Battery, facing east. Army Tennessee Department-On Broad, west of Meeting, with its right resting on Broad, and facing north. First Mississippi Division-Right resting on Postoffice lane.

Second Florida Division -- Right resting on King street. Third Alabama Division-Right rest ing on Orange street. Fourth Georgia Division-Right resting on Logan street.

ing opposite Trapman street. Sixth Tennessee Division-Right resting on Rutledge avenue. Trans-Mississippi Department-On Broad street, east of Meeting, on north side, facing south, its right resting at

Fifth Louisiana Division-Right rest

Meeting. near Meeting street.

Bay, right resting on Broad street, facing east. Sixth Pacific Division-On East Bay

to left of Oklahoma division.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans on south side of Broad street, right mandant, J V Welsh; Pressley, comresting on East Bay, and facing north. mandant, D & Gordon; Hennegan, com-Divisions forming in the following or- mandant, J. H. Hudson; Arthur Manider: South Carolina, Mississippi, Flor- gault, commandant, J H Read; Darlingida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, ton, commandant, J L Coker; Walk-Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Ten-er, commandant J W Reed; Dixie, nessee, Kentucky.

Gregg, commandant, JA Laten; EJ Dennis, commandant, EJ Dennis: As to the carriage loads of sponsors and guests they passed down East Bay to Broad, west, up Broad to Rutledge, and thence down to the Battery, meeting Gen. Gordon at the corner of Meet-

ing street and the Battery.

Before the general march up Meeting street the Army of Tennessee department moved down Meeting street and halted on the left of Broad street, facing inwards.

The line of march was not actually

formed until after the commands had passed St. Michael's Church, where Gen Cabell was in waiting for the main line of the procession. At the head of the line to keep every thing straight were a platoon of police officers, under command of Chief Boyle

and Sargts. Whaley and McCaffery. THE SOLDIERS IN LINE.

including Lieuts McManus and Dunn,

Gen. C. I. Walker rode at the head of the column, escorted by his staff and marshals selected for the occasionn.
All of the officers were arrayed in Confederate uniforms and wore sashes appropriate to the work they had been assigned to.

Following Gen Walker came the Four Regiment Band at the head of acting. the 4th brigade and escort. The 4th brigade and their escort were manding. Fen Cabell was accompanied by Gen Vall, of Galveston.

ander command of Major Muckenfuss. First came the corps of S C M A cadets, who made a splendid show. The West Pointers of the South, as they are called, kept a splendid line and marched with splendid precision. Then came the corps of Porter Acad-

emy cadets, under Major Dwight. The corps made a fine show. Then followed the Orangeburg Collegiate Institute, Col C J Owens commanding. This is a comparatively new military school, which is doing superior

The Charleston commands followed in this order: The Washington Light Infantry, Capt Cogswell commanding. German Fusiliers, Capt Schachte,

Col Wm Framly, assistant adjutant general; C W A Wright, aide, and a commanding. Irish Volunteers, Capt Carney, comnanding. Palmetto Guard, Capt Nichols commanding.

South Carolina Naval Reserves, Capt L Du Sos commanding German Artillery, Capt F W Wagenaccompanie by his staff, who were The home companies all wore their were: L.D. T. Quimby, Atlanta, in-

striking uniforms; the shakos of seyer- spector meral: Francis H. Weston, al of the commands making a str appearance. Just ahead of the line of carr ame Gen Gordon, commanding the

of whom were mounted, and who were; Gen Geo W Moorman, of New Orleans, La. adjutant general and chief of staff. Gen Wm H Jackson, of Tennessee,

chief of artillery.

Aides: Col Hugh McCollum, of Georgia; Col V Y Cook, of Arkansas; Charles A. Bland; Georgia, F. H. Col-Capt E H Sparkman. of Charleston. S. Texas, H.B. Kirk, acting. Then came the line of carriages bear-

ng the distinguished guests, sponsors and maids. In the first carriage were: Mrs J B | the "LostCause," with a special escort. Gordon, Mrs Andrew Simonds, Miss Gordon and Miss Roman. command of Capt R J Morris, of Char-Then followed Gen Stephen D Lee leston. The old company was proud of

and his military staff, who were: Brig Gen F T Sykes, Col H C Myers, Col Lake, Col Howard, Col Middlebrook, Col Wyley; Col Nesbett, Col Baxter Smith, Col Garrett, Col McMurray, R E Lee, Jr, Gen Hemmingway.

Ahead of the executive carriage was Messrs W J Storen and T S Sinkler. In the dead eroes were being decorated the executive carriage were Lieut Governor McSweeney, Speaker Gary; Mayor Smyth and Aldermrn Lapham. At the head of the Army of Northern Virginia came

the distinctive hero of the parade. He was escorted by Major Barker; Capt was escorted by Major Barker; Capt Welles Welles Welles Welles Welles Well the distinctive hero of the parade. He Welles, Mr Lowndes and Col Lomax, who were members of his war staff. Gen | were seven of the survivors of the gal-Hampton rode "Prince," and made a lant regiment in line when Marion splendid appearance as he rode up the square was rossed. lines, with his hand on his hat, bowing to the cheering crowd.

The Army of Northern Virginia had | Sherfesse, the had the honor of carryvery many Veterans in line. At the ling the colds all through the war. head of the column were the two divisions of this State; commanded by Gen | which was isstunfurled over Fort Sum-Coward and Gen Carwile.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPS. Some idea of the number of camps in regiments ame those of the 8th South

ine from this State may be had when it | Carolina vdunteer infantry, Col Henis noted that all of the following, from | negat, of Kershaw's brigade. the 1st brigade, had representatives in the line of march: Charleston regiment, Major George

Buist. Camps: Sumter, Commandant, F G Latham: Palmetto Guard, commandant, G L Buist, Thos M Wagner, commandant, S P Smith; A Burnet Rhett commandant, S C Gilbert; Major John Jenking, commandant, J Jenkins; Edward | centre of the flag of the 46th North Manigault, commandant, H W. Lofton: Washington Artillery, commandant, L | the parade Wedensday. Sherfesse.

York Regiment-Camps: Catawba, commandant, Cad Jones; Micah Jenkins, commandant, J F Hart; Fort Mill. commandant, L N Culp. Florence Regiment-Camps: Pee-

Dee. commandant, R B Hepburn: Hampton, commandant, M L Munn: Timmonsville, commandant. J F Cul-

Fairfield Regiment—Camps: Rion; commandant, J D Hanison; Raines, commandant, R H Jennings; Brattan; lina, carried the flag of that regiment. commandant, W J Keller; Private H Efford, commandant, W W Smith. ing the battle flag of the 25th North Richland Regiment, Col U R Brooks -Camps: Hampton, commandant, D Carolina regiment.

Cardwell; A C Haskell; commandant, The independent flag of Charlotte D Robin; Ed T Bookter, commandant was in line, but it is not to be called a Meeting.

Meeting.

Wind Text Text Text Text Division—Right resting lear Meeting Street.

Scoond Arkaness Division—Right Pick Son, commandant, J D Griffin; J D Scoond Arkaness Division—Right Pick Son, commandant, J D Griffin; J D Scoond Arkaness Division—Right resting lear Meeting Street.

Scoond Arkaness Division—Right resting lear Meeting Street Meeting Str strictly battle flag. Second Arkansas Division-Right Graham, commandant, J J Nelson; Jas was at one time in the Hampton Leg-

Second Arkansas Division—Right resting near Meeting street.

Third Missouri Division—Right resting half way between Church and State streets.

Fourth Indian Territory Division—Right resting on State street,
Fifth Oklahoma Division—On East Bay, right resting on Broad street, fac-Beatty; Harry Benbow, commandant, D W Brailsford; Marion, commandant original "Stonewall" Jackson regiment S A Durham; Harllee, commandant. T Pardee: Richard Kirkland, command

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

A COMPARISON.

Figures of the Santiago Cam- embanked roadway on the high ground paign and of the Civil War.

HEAVY LOSS OF OFFICERS.

And spit was all along the line with each of the States, and it would do no Wagner. At Fair Oaks Longspecial good to enumerate the camps. It would be a pleasure to have collated the street Lost Sixty-one Offi-Veterancia the line, but that was not possible and to give the mere names of cers Killed.

The American loss of officers in the several battles with the Spanish forces before Santiago, Cuba, on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July last, as officially reported by Gen. Shafter, amounted to twenty-three killed and eighty wounded. A number of the latter were mortally wounded and subsequently died. All but a few North Carolina Division: Gen De of these killed and wounded officers were of the regular army. The Army Register for 1899, just out, shows that of the total, eighteen of the killed outright and six wno died of their wounds belonged to seventeen different infantry and cavalry regiments of the permanent establishment.

There is a popular impression that the losses in officers were very severe, which is correct, but it is a mistake to suppose they were unprecedented, or even extraordinary, in the annals of our military, campaigns. Some of the losses sustained by both Union and Confederate commands during the civil war make these casualties at Santigo look rather moderate, when the time con-sumed in the battles and the numbers engaged are considered. Gen. Shafter's force in these Cuban battles was approximately 17,500 men, the greater part of whom were regulars. But Shafter's troops were not armed with the best modern breech-loading magazine rifles, whereas their Spanish foe was equipped with the famous Mauser rifles, held now by most experts to be the best arm in existence. Out of this fact has grown another erroneous impression, viz, that the battles of nowadays are very much more destructive than those of even forty years ago, because of the superiority of the later models of firearms. But, nevertheless, it is very doubtful if the Americans at Santiago would have been successful paniards. The latter were covered with earthworks, while our men fought

mounted, and his special aides, who in the open. During our civil war the Union and Confederate troops were on even terms ms were concerned. The both armies were equipped with Enfield and Springfield rifled mus- wounds, 'l'hese thre kets, muzzle loaders, with the exception mated in strength to effectiveness of these two models, although one was American and the other

> In the memorable assault made by the Union forces on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., on the 18th of July, 1863, ten regiments of volunteer infantry were engaged. It took place at hour, although a part of the assaulting column effected a lodgment in one of the bastions, but the men were ultimatethree hours. The loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,515, which included 381 missing, some of whom killed and 405 wounded.
> were doubtless killed and wounded.
>
> At Gettysburg the U Shafter's losses in the three days' fighting at Santiago were 1,595. The Spanish defences at Santiago appear to have been about as strong as those of the Confederates at Wagner; therefore, the comparison is a fair one in every way, except that the numbers engaged at Wagner and the time consumed were far less than at Santiago. The fort was defended by from 1,000 to 1,500 men, and assaulted by 5,000 or 6,000. Out of the ten volunteer regiments engaged 28 officers were killed outright and 75 wounded. Of the latter 15 were mortally wounded and subsequently died, among them Gen. George C. Strong, the magnificent soldier who commanded the assaulting column. A single regiment of New Hampshire troops, the 7th, lost 11 officers killed (or died of wounds) in this charge, and 7 wounded. The 62d Ohio lost 8 officers killed (or died of wounds) and 7 others wounded. The 54th Massachusetts (colored) lost its colonel, Robert G. Shaw, and 2 captains killed, and 11 officers wounded. All this destruction was wrought main-

ly by the muzzle-loading Enfield rifles, Next in he line of the colors of the but at very short range. The Confederate loss was only 181 killed and The number of Confederates actually engaged in the terrible assault upon the Union intrenchments at Franklin, Following these came the colors of Tenn, on November 30, 1864, did not Capi Backnan's Battery, of which an much exceed Shafter's force at Santiago although Hood's entire force at hand Capt Bost of the 46th North Carowas much greater. Their losses were ling regiment, at Appomattox, saved a fearful, particularly in officers. No desingle star from the battle flag of his tailed official report of them is on file regiment. This tattered star is the in the public archives, if any was ever Carolina regiment, which was carried in made, but there are sufficient incomplete returns printed to give a fairly de-The flag of the 10th South Carolina finite idea of their extent. In field volunteer injantry, Col Walker's regiofficers alone it is known they lost upward of 20 killed and 35 wounded, sevment, was Wednesday carried by A A Myers, of that distinguished regiment.

The flag that at one time floated over

Among these were 11 general officers the headquarters of Gen Kershaw was | and 21 colonels. Of line officers, some of the regiments were actually swept carried in the parade by DR Flenniken, bare. Loring's division lost 28 officers killed outright and 84 wounded. This R C Cleary had the privilege of carrying the flag of the 7th South Carolina division numbered less than one-fifth of Shafter's force at Santiago. The infantry, which belonged to Kershaw's bridgade of the present Senator from thoughtless piece of pleasantry. Missouri, Francis M. Cockrell, went was killed by a most intimate friend. W B Lamb, of the 3d South Carointo the battle of Franklin with 614 | The postmaster Wednesday night, with | Prince, who are Colonel Neal's attormen and 82 officers; of these he lost 19 | a boy friend, was putting a "tick tack" W N Whitaker had the honor of bearofficers killed and 31 wounded, and 277 on the window at the home of Mr. Ginn. enlisted men killed and wounded. Mr. Ginn, hearing the noise and think-Senator Cockrell himself lived to tell ing to frighten the boys, fired a shot not been made public." the tale; but he evidently found the through the window, killing McLaugh-

atmosph-re much hotter that evening ty instantly.

In the bloody assault delivered by Burnside at Fredericksburg the Union lines, as the Spaniards did at Santiago. is now bid for a seat.

and 40 wounded.

All told the Union army lost 124 officers killed and 654 officers wounded. Of these the single division of Hancock, which charged the stone wall and back of the town, lost 34 officers killed and 126 wounded, or more than onefifth of the army's total loss in officers. One of Hancock's brigades, composed of six regiments, alone lost 17 officers killed and 47 wounded. Humphreys's Forty-three Officers Killed at Fort | divison of eight regiments lost 12 officers killed at 51 wounded. Hancock carried into action at Fredericksburg 4.484 men and officers, all volunteers, less than one-third the force Shafter sent againt the Spaniards at Santiago.

In his attack upon the Union fortified lines at Fair Oaks Longstreet's Confederate division lost 61 officers killed and 209 wounded. A considerable number of the wounded subse-

quently died. The foregoing citations and comparisons deal only with assaults on fortified lines of earthworks, similar to those which confronted the Americans at Santiago. But the losses in the open field fighting during the civil war were equally destructive in many instances. In fact, the American civil war was about the most destructive of human life of all the wars of history, probably accient, of which there is no definite record, as well as modern. The percentage of loss in battle in our civil war was greater than in any other war of which history gives anything like reliable figures.

At Shiloh the Union division of Mc-Clernand lost 18 offiers killed and 69 wounded; that of Hurlburt 18 officers killed 70 wounded, and that of Sherman 16 killed and 6 wounded. Total, 52 killed, 191 wounded. These three divisions carried into action about 20, 000 men, not much exceeding Shafter's army. None of the Confederate official reports of Shiloh gives separate figures showing the losses of officers, but they were equal to the Union losses no doubt, as they were on the offensive throughout the first day's battle. Shiloh was a two days' battle. Gen. Ewell's Confederate divison of

brigades of Drayton, Walker, Cobb, Kershaw and Wofford, numbering per-Santiago, lost at Antietam 57 officers son himself, and 46 wounded, and French's division, 21 officers killed and 60 wounded. Total in the three divisious, 63 killed, 186 wounded. There was a large percentage of wounded of-feers who subsequents wounded of-

of a short while at the beginning. There was but little, if any, difference in the lost 10 offices killed and 42 wounded. At the battle of Stone's River, or Murfreesboro, the four Union divisions of Sheridan, Palmer, Wood and Jeff C. Davis carried into action 19,135 men. They lost 52 officers killed and 221 wounded. The other Union divisons lost about in the same proportion. On the Confederate side Cheatham's divitwilight, and was all over inside of one | sion of 5,544 men lost 22 officers killed | and 120 woulded. Withers's division of 8,574 men lost 32 officers killed and 162 wounded. In this bloody battle ly captured, after holding out about the entire Confederate loss of officers was 109 killed and 667 wounded. The total Union loss in officers was 100

At Gettysburg the Union 1st corps (of approximately 10,000 men,) in the battle of the 1st of July, mainly fought independent of other commands, although two divisions of the 11th corps ficers killed and 54 wounded. The heaviest regimental loss on the Union side in officers during the whole war | vard. occurred here. The 24th Michigan, of the Iron Brigade, lost 8 officers killed day that Admiral Dewey will come and 13 wounded, several of whom afterward died. Gibbon's divison of Hancock's corps lost 25 officers killed and 105 wounded; Humphreys's division of Sickles's corps had 28 officers killed and is a member, has completed the work it 140 wounded. In his independent bat- has undertaken, at least so far as it retle of the Peach Orchard and vicinity, lates to the restoration of peace on the on the 2d, Sickles lost out of the 3d islands. and wounded. Daniel's brigade lost 15 officers killed and 48 wounded; Iverson's brigade, 12 killed and 33 wounded; Hays's Louisiana brigade, 8 killed and 22 wounded. The 26th North Carolina volunteers lost over 20 officers killed and wounded and over 600 enlisted men, the heaviest regimental loss of the entire war. It is unnecessary to carry these comparisons further. There has been no

design to select isolated cases to make a bloody showing. Other battles show even more extraordinary losses than Leslie J. Perry. those cited.

Shot Him Dead.

Postmaster George A. McLaughty at Jamestown, Onio, lies dead from a

A Ship Wrecked.

erates mainly fought behind fortified the highest sum ever paid. That sum probably appeal their case to Washing-

VERY ENCOURAGING

Gen. Otis Makes Report That Gives Satisfaction.

THE END IS NEAR AT HAND.

Inhabitants of Macebebe County Hail American Gunbeats Joyously. Re-

turning Troops.

Gen. Otis has cabled the war department concerning the situation in the Philippines. He says that it is very encouraging. The tone of the dispatch leads the officials here to believe that the end of the Filipino insurrection is near at hand.

Following is the text of the dispatch from Gen. Otis:

Manila, May 11.

Adjutant General, Washington. Situation as follows: Succeeded in passing army gunboats to Calumpit for use in Rio Grand; railway connection with that point secured this week; passage of gunboats through Macabebe country hailed with joyful demonstra-tions by inhabitants. * * In country passed over by troops tempora-ry civil administration inaugurated and protection to inhabitants against insurgent abuses given as far as possible. Signs of insurgent disintegration daily manifested. Obstacles which natural features of country present can be

In reply to a cable to Adjutant General Corbin Wednesday night regarding return of volunteers, Gen. Otis ca-

bled Thursday morning: Manila, May 11. Adjutant General, Washington. Volunteer organizations first to return now at Negros and 45 miles less than 5,000 men and officers lost at from Manila at front. Expected that Antietam in one day's battle 24 officers transports now arriving will take rekilled and 110 wounded. The five turning volunteers. Volunteers un-brigades of Drayton. Walker. Cobb. derstand they will begin to leave for the United States the latter part of haps as many men as Shafter had at month; know importance of their presence here at this time and accept sacrikilled and 160 wounded. These are all fice which United States interests make the official tigures of the Confederate imperative. Hancock now entering much sooner than they were, or lost commanders. On the Union side Sedg- harbor. Transports returning this fewer men, had they been armed with wisk's division lost 23 officers killed and week carry sick and wounded men. precisely the same kind of rifles as the 80 wounded; Richardson's division 19 Pennsylvania and St. Paul net needed longer in southern waters, they have been retained, hence dispatch; transports Nelson and Cleveland brought freight; return without cargo. Otis.

> 1.451 enlisted men, Col. Jacob Kline, Twenty-first infantry, commanding. A later dispatch from Gen. Otis

The Hancock which Gen. Otis re-

Adjutant General, Washington. Health condition troops arrived on transport Hancock excellent; two death en route, Private D. E. Jones and Elmer H. Chevalier, Cos. L and E. Twenty-first infantry, April 24th and

DEWRY COMING HOME.

Rear Admiral Watson Ordered to Take

His Place at Manila. The navy department has selecte ! s successor to Admiral Dewey to command the Asiatic station. Orders were issued Monday detaching Rear Admiparticipated for a short while after noon, | ral Watson from command of the Mare lost 5,500 men. Of these, 42 officers Island navy yard and ordering to report were killed and 262 wounded. Its first to Admiral Dewey at Manila to relieve division, under Wadeworth, lost 19 of- that officer when he feels that he can ficers killed and 98 wounded. The be spared there. Rear Admiral Kempff, Iron Brigade of this division lost 13 of- at present on waiting orders, has been ordered to succeed Admiral Watson in

command of the Mare Island navy It was stated at the department Monfrom Manila direct to New York when he returns to the United States. However, it was added, the admiral will not start until the commission, of which he

corps of 12,000 men, 50 officers killed and 251 wounded. There are very few Olympia to New York instead of hav-The reason for bringing the flagship definite returns of Confederate losses of ing her come to San Francisco where officers at Gettysburg, but they were she was built is said to be primarily probably much heavier than those of because Admiral Dewey desires to the Federals. The official report of make the passage on his own flagship, Rodes's division of 9,000 men, approxi- but also for the reason that the Mare mately, shows that he lost 30 officers Island navy yard threatens to be over killed and 137 wounded. Besides, whelmed with repair work as soon as there were 29 officers missing, some of the numerous vessels of Dewey's fleet whom are known to have been killed | begins to return to the United States. The Olympia is in need of a thorough overhauling, having been away from her home station longer than any of the vessels in the Asiatic fleet, and rendered more than the usual amount of hard service during her absence.

> He Will Settle. The Columbia Record says: "There have been rumors current for several weeks to the effect that Colonel Neal

was prepared to settle with the State on account of what he acknowledges he is due. But not until last night were the reports confirmed. Chairman Cunningham says the board has been assured by Colonei Neal's attorneys that the shortage would be made good before the board meets again and before the investigating committee assembles again. This will be June 13. Mr. ulius E. Boggs and Mr. George E. neys, are in the city in attendance upon the supreme court. The details of the arrangement for the settlement have

Immigration Commissioner North

They Will Appeal.

has refused to permit the landing of The British ship Loch Sloy was ten Filipinos who arrived at San Fran-But although the Confederates suffered far greater losses than the Union troops in this battle, the losses were not by any means all on one side, as at Fort Wagner. In the five brigades of the 23d corps engaged 19 officers were killed and 40 wounded. are contract laborers and are not entitled to land in this country. On the A seat on the stock exchange in New other hand, the Filipinos claim they losses were very heavy, as the Confed- York was sold Thursday for \$40,000, are actors, not laborers. They will